

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

OFFICE: AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN
Lincoln County!

N. O. WALLACE, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, May 31, 1866.

The Redemption of National Currency.

The following copy of a letter from the United States Treasurer explains itself:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received. You ask, to what extent is the Government liable for the redemption of the notes of the national banks? I answer to the full nominal face value of every note issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to a bank, and by the banks put in circulation. You ask, should the bank deposit with the United States Treasurer to secure the circulating notes with the banks depositing them be inadequate to the redemption of the notes of the bank, by reason of the decline of the securities deposited, is the Government bound to redeem the notes at par? The forty-seventh section of the national currency act not only gives the right to forfeit all the securities held, but for deficiency the Government has a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank. I therefore answer this question affirmatively. You ask again, could the absolute failure of a national bank impair the value of the circulating notes of the bank making such failure? I answer no. On the contrary, the notes of a national bank that has failed are rather better than those of a bank in good standing, if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country, for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation. You ask, fourth, are the notes of the United States Treasury, beyond the fact of their being legal-tenders, a greater security to the holders than the currency of the national banks? The United States legal-tender notes afford no greater security to the holder than the notes of the national banks. The only real difference between the two is that while the latter are only a legal-tender from and to the Government, the former are such a legal-tender from and to all parties, whether municipalities, corporations, or individuals.

Very respectfully, yours,
F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.
R. C. DANIEL, Esq., Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tennessee.

It takes at least \$60,000 a month to support the 25,000 lazy and worthless negroes who infest the neighborhood of Yorktown, Va. They are too lazy to work, and only fit for servitude in their present position of indolence.—*Washington Constitutional Union.*

There is a good specimen of the practical workings of the so-called Freedmen's Bureau, which the Radicals are so desirous to enlarge and extend over the South. If 25,000 negroes of Yorktown cost \$60,000 a month, what would be the expenses of having two or three millions to support wholly or in part. The mathematically inclined may well figure a little on the sum.

Hindoo widows, instead of burning themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, are, like sensible women, marrying again.—*[Paris paper.]*

They seem to have adopted the opinion of St. Paul, (perhaps they have been reading the Bible) that "It is better to marry than to burn."

The publication of the Daily Commercial Bulletin, at Atlanta, Geo., has ceased for the want of adequate patronage. It was a good paper; but the newspaper business is overdone in the South, as are almost all other kinds of business, except working the soil and mechanical pursuits.

The Terrible "Sufferings" of the Loyal.

The public mind at the North has been greatly abused, and its hostility to the South much intensified, by the gross falsehoods that have been circulated by that class of individuals in our midst, who, to advance their unworthy private ends, have paraded themselves as the victims of unparalleled persecutions at the hands of "rebel" citizens and officials during the war. Among the foremost of those who have thus stooped to procure advancement or to turn a penny is the present Governor of Tennessee. He has permitted no one to remain ignorant of his "sufferings." He has blasphemed upon it, preached upon it, lectured upon it and written upon it. One of the chief counts in his indictment against the people of the South is his imprisonment at Knoxville by the Confederate authorities in the early part of the war. Upon this subject Mr. F. S. Heiskell, of Knoxville, a consistent Union man throughout the war, makes the following expose in a recent publication, which we copy for the benefit of Northern readers who may have been honestly misled:

Many persons of the North have been impressed with the idea that Brownlow suffered most terribly, in the Knoxville jail, by the hands of the rebels, for his adhesion to the Union. This notion was assiduously inculcated by him, in the catch-penny lectures with which he regaled the ears of the people of the North during his sojourn among them. They paid him a price for which he could cheerfully undergo all those terrible sufferings again, annually, during the period of his natural life. The fact is, that there were few men in this part of the country at that time, and far better Union men than Brownlow was ever susceptible of being made, who did not suffer more out of jail than he did in. His bed and bedding were all that was necessary for perfect comfort—his meals were furnished him by his family and friends in the city, and, in this respect he fared as well as anybody in East Tennessee. He was not in irons, he was not "caged," he was not confined in any particular room. When he complained of being sick, he was allowed to return to his own residence under guard, and was soon escorted safely into the Federal lines. These are facts, known to all his fellow prisoners, and by all the community.

He has scarcely, on a solitary occasion, told the truth, when speaking of his treatment by the rebel authorities. He was worth nothing, comparatively, before the war, and he made his first arrest by the rebels the occasion of an unmanly and beggarly appeal to the sympathies of the Northern people whom he had previously blackguarded and abused, and this he did up to the hour of his leaving Tennessee, and like a poulterer, accepted their gratuities as long as they would give. He played the mendicant, clutched his charities, and—got rich. Since his return to Knoxville, like all low-flung men, who, without personal merit, have suddenly been elevated in fortune, he flaunts it in the face of the community that he is worth thirty thousand dollars, and that, through the columns of his venal sheet. His suits for damages, every decent man, in every decent community, will regard only as a knavish attempt at further personal emolument by facile but disreputable, dishonorable and knavish means.

We heard one of the Radical leaders say that if the President went on, the next rebellion would be in Massachusetts.—*[Salem Statesman.]*

If a rebellion ever occurs in Massachusetts it will be by resolution, as heretofore, not by armies—unless they can hire a new batch of Hessians and negro substitutes.

High water in the Mississippi at St. Louis, has had a very curious effect. The city has been contesting suits with squatters upon the river front for some time past, and was unable to oust them from possession. The high water, however, did the work, and now the city has taken measures to prevent them from returning to it when the river recedes.

A Scorching Letter.

The Nashville Union and American of the 25th, contains an able letter dated Fayetteville, Tenn., May 18, 1866, addressed "To the Right Hon. Thomas Kerecheval." We have only space to-day for the concluding half:

Your constituents—the honest and industrious people of Lincoln county—readily comprehend the wisdom of a legislator who has aided to erect upon a slave aristocracy, where all white men were free and equal, a pure and constitutional democracy, where one white man in ten may vote, and the nine who do not pay the expenses of their Government may not. Not forgetting this, your constituents, if you have yet amassed enough fortune to place you above want, would respectfully request you to resign the position you now hold, and permit them to elect in your stead a loyal man who may enter the legislative halls of their State free from the prejudice and dislike which all whites attach to towards and deserters—especially such prejudice as follows the character and influence of one who attained so high a rank as Major. Can you tell how it is possible for an honorable and patriotic course of action to make a man ashamed—not afraid—to come among the companions of his boyhood? What motive could have prompted you, for the last few years, in injuring, insulting and enslaving a people and community which never wronged you, it is impossible to conceive. Now that you have accomplished nearly all that can be done, to impoverish and degrade this people, you ought to quit the position you have so long abused. No complaints are made of your loyalty, but of your utter disregard of all consistency and want of forbearance toward those you led into temptation.

One would think from your sudden conversion from treason on the one hand to revengeful loyalty on the other, that like "Saul of Tarsus," you had been changed by a vision of the Goddess of Union, exclaiming "Why persecutest thou me?" It such were the case, it would better become you as one of the elect of God, to have more patience with those to whom it was not vouchsafed to have visions and dreams. We imagine how miserable must be the life of a man, who has not only betrayed and ensnared his friends, but is now crying for their blood and earthly goods. Therefore, if what we have recalled to your mind can be of any consolation to you in your voluntary exile, you may extract from it whatever of comfort you can. In conclusion, permit us with the profoundest respect for your constant and never-questioned loyalty, to ask if you can vote and hold office under the present Franchise law?

"LINCOLN."

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) inflicts the following murderous thrust into that mountain of conceit and radicalism, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts:

"Senator Wilson is a great military man, that is to say, he was a militia General in Massachusetts, and he raised a regiment for the Army of the Potomac, which he commanded until it took the field, having several fine photographs of himself taken while he wore the blue and brass. He is also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and therefore knows a great deal about war. If it had not been for his duties in the Senate he might have become, under Providence and in the course of human events of the war, a great Captain, like unto Ben. Butler."

That phrase is the very climax of abuse. Wilson is a creature of bombast and cowardice, but comparing him to powder-boats, spoon-stealing, cock-eyed Butler, is indeed the "unkindest cut of all."

Dr. Boisson, a Lyons physician, claims he has discovered a remedy for hydrophobia by placing the patient in a hot vapor bath one hundred and twenty-three degrees Fahrenheit.

The Freedmen's Court has been abolished throughout the State, and in future all cases in which freedmen are concerned will be turned over to the civil tribunals.

Swapping Babies.

Last week a strange woman, with an infant in her arms, entered a house in Boston, and asked to stay awhile, as she was weak and tired. She also asked for something stimulating, saying that she had been recently confined. The lady of the house went to get a glass of ale for the stranger, and on returning, found that her own infant, which she had left in the cradle, had been taken away by the visitor, and a negro left in its stead. Nothing has been heard of the woman since, and the affair creates great excitement among the parties interested.—*Exchange.*

Too bad! How could any woman so far forget herself as to leave a nigger baby in a white family in Boston? And yet it is all right. Boston is the heaven for a nigger; Massachusetts is the elysium for the dear cherubs. A nigger baby is not so bad after all. Boston would swap the Goddess of Liberty off for a thick lipped wench, and of course, it would be glad to change white babies for black ones! 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and 'tis pity 'tis true. Let the nigger baby be cared for. Name him Beast Butler, Potash-Anna, or Sumner, who went to France to have his backbone scraped down instead of strengthened up. Teach it to follow the example of Butler, Sumner and Anna Dickinson. Build it a cradle in Faneuil Hall, kiss it for its mother, and tell the traitors all around you that a child is given unto Boston! We should not wonder if Massachusetts should by law, seek to make out that it is of divine origin, and worship its advent as the coming of the Messiah! God bless the little nigger baby. Let it be adopted in place of the boat load of white girls sent off to the Pacific. Waddle it, for great is Massachusetts, and the nigger is its prophet.—*La Crosse, Wisconsin, Democrat.*

A WILDERNESS OF WASTE WATERS.—The Memphis Argus mentions the arrival in that city of Col. Morgan from Mexico. Col. Morgan traveled through Texas and the Red river country, and makes the following report:

There is now the prospect of the finest crops in Texas that has been seen for years—particularly of cotton. But the whole Red river bottom, from Independence down, as well as the Mississippi delta from New Orleans to Memphis, is overflowed. He saw but one or two plantations in cultivation on the river from New Orleans to this place. The ruinous devastation caused by the overflow beggars description.

St. Louis, May 27.—The resolutions passed on the state of the country by the New School Presbyterian Convention, are quite Radical in tone. They demand that the negro be vested with the right of suffrage, and placed on full political equality; declare the rebellion to have been wicked and abominable, and insist on the speedy summary punishment of the leaders. They also approve of the Civil Rights Bill, and regret the failure of the Freedmen's Bureau measure.

A MODEST PROPOSAL.—A writer in the New York Tribune proposes to establish somewhere in the South, a colony, "where temperance and equal rights shall prevail;" to improve "both white and black by planting in their midst a civilization far in advance of that now existing there."

This reminds us of the sending out of missionaries by the Mormons to "convert the Gentiles."

Business men, who advertise, always make money. People have got so now that they will not trade with men who refuse to advertise what they may need—they pick up a paper and look who has it, and then go and buy it.—That's the secret why some men succeed and others fail in business. Make a noise. If you don't blow your own horn, you may rest assured nobody will do it for you.

COLORED TESTIMONY.—The Legislature on Friday perfected the law touching this important subject, giving validity to it in all the courts of the State, and declaring the law to have effect immediately.

The Southern Baptist Convention is now in session in Russellville, Ky. It ignores politics.

Banking for the Blacks.

The "Freedmen's National Bank," an institution organized by a Boston firm at Sandy Hill, South Carolina, to receive and take care of the savings of the negroes in that region, has closed its doors finally. Its name was a mere sham, as it had no connection with the government to authorize the assumption of the title of "National Bank." Its notes were wretched lithographs, much resembling blacking-box labels, but printed in gaudy colors, which captivated the eyes of the poor negroes.—Each freedman who deposited a dollar in greenback in the "bank" received a two-dollar note of this gay pictorial issue, and fancied of course, that he was so much richer. There is no telling how much longer the swindle would have lasted, if Captain Jewett, late of the army, who has leased a plantation in the neighborhood of Sandy Hill, had not discovered some of the fraudulent notes among the hands on his place, and learned from the simple-minded creatures the nature of the financial enterprise in which they had embarked. He immediately wrote to Washington upon the subject; but Clarges & Higginson, the proprietors of the institution, somehow getting wind of the discovery, stole away in the night, carrying with them, of course, all the deposits in their "vaults." It is supposed that they realized by this transaction between three and four thousand dollars. They came South as temperance lecturers, and at first eked out their subsistence by selling tracts and Bibles. It is said, that certain parties from the North who are occupying abandoned plantations near the site of the defunct "bank," suggested the enterprise to these two adventurers, induced the freedmen in their employ to exchange their wages for the beautiful bills of Clarges & Higginson, and divided the profits of the concern with those wretched. The freedmen who have been thus shamefully gulled have learned a lesson, but a very hard and unpleasant one.

The Post Office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States, where there are no commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the press and the business community to very serious embarrassment unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post office of persons who can take the oath prescribed by Congress; and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give the bonds.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE.—Andrew Johnson, Jr., has been removed from the charge of the Agency of the penitentiary, and J. S. Hull, formerly Colonel of the 37th Indiana Infantry, has been appointed in his place. The office is known now as that of "Warden," this name having been substituted for "Agent."

Our government has notified the French Emperor that it expects him to carry out in good faith the proposed withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, and that it considers it a violation of the understanding for even small detachments of troops to be sent there, as has just proved to be the case.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

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REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES.
For the United States Service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
RIFLE AND SHOT Gun Barrels, and Gun
Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the
Trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery,
every House, Store, Bank and Office, should
have one of
Remington's Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ikon, N. Y.
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General Job Work.
We have superior Machinery, Type, Design, Ornaments, Binding, etc., for doing the best Job Printing of any and every kind. Terms moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

In Groceries, Liquors, Lard, Leather,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Queenware, Hollow Ware, Cutlery,

etc., etc.

No. 55 Broad Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

HAVE on hand and to arrive—

100 bags prime Rio Coffee,

50 do choice do do

20 do do Laguira do

20 do do Java do

Sugars.

50 bbls choice brown Sugar,

15 hbls do N. O. do

25 bbls extra coffee A do

25 do do do B do

25 do do do C do

20 do each, crushed, gran'd, pow'd

Syrups.

100 bbls, 1/2, and 3/4 N. O. Syrups,

50 1/2 and 3/4 bbls Golden do

500 bbls Flour, assorted brands,

1000 do do,

150 boxes Star Candles,

300 1/2 and 3/4 do do

150 boxes fancy Candles,

100 do and half do Raisins,

50 cases Sardines,

100 boxes fresh core Oysters,

50 boxes Soap, assorted.

Fish.

50 bbls Mackrel,

50 1/2 do do

50 1/2 do do

100 kits do

100 kegs Nails, assorted,

50 do Sals.

Liquors.

50 bbls Lincoln county Whiskey,

50 do Robertson do do

10 do Bourbon do do

10 do Cognac Brandy,

10 do French do

10 do Gin,

5 do Ginger Brandy,

20 bags Ginger,

20 do Spice,

20 do Pepper,

25 bbls butter Crockers,

25 do soda do

50 doz Water Buckets,

25 nests Tubs,

25 doz Seives,

25 doz Washboards,

Large lot Cigars and Tobacco, In-

diggo, Mulder, Logwood, Cudbar,

and every other article usually kept

in Groc-ry houses. We pay CASH

for our Goods, and can and will sell

as cheap as any house in the city.

A. H. HURLEY & Co.,

ap 26-3m No. 55 Broad Street, Nashville, T

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

Shackleford & Bright,

North-west corner of the Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

HAVE just received a splendid assort-

ment of

FURNITURE,

consisting of Bureaus, Lounges, Cribs, Chairs,

Bedsteads, Mattresses, Tables, Sals, &c,

which have been purchased direct from the

manufacturers.

We have, also, a stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

consisting of the usual variety kept in a

Grocery store, which will be sold as low as

they can be offered in this market.

We will exchange Furniture or Groceries

for the usual Barter of the country.

Our friends and the public are invited to

give us a call.

SHACKLEFORD & BRIGHT.

ap 19-12m

TAXES!

I WILL attend at the following places on

the days hereinafter specified, for the purpose

of collecting the State and County Taxes of

Lincoln county, Tennessee, for the year

1866:

DISTRICT. PRECINCT. DAY.

25—Shelton's Creek, Monday, May 21

24—Counts, Tuesday, do 22

23—Duke's Creek, Wednesday, do 23

22—Quick's, Thursday, do 24

21—Edmondson's, Friday, do 25

20—Agnew's, Saturday, do 26

19—Camargo, Monday, do 28

18—Coldwater, Tuesday, do 29

17—Kelly's Creek, Wednesday, do 30

16—Millville, Thursday, do 31

15—Trantham's, Friday, June 1

8—Fayetteville, Monday, do 4

14—McKinney's, Tuesday, do 5

13—Halbert's, Wednesday, do 6

12—Commons, Thursday, do 7

11—Wesley Chapel, Friday, do 8

10—Petersburg, Saturday, do 9

9—Millard's, Monday, do 11

7—Buckeye, Tuesday, do 12

6—Mulberry Village, Wednesday, do 13

5—Greene's, Thursday, do 14

4—Whitman's, Friday, do 15

3—Ronegar's, Monday, do 18

2—Tucker's Creek, Tuesday, do 19

2—Catt's, Wednesday, do 20

1—Lynchburg, Thursday, do 21

8—Fayetteville, Monday, July 2

For the benefit of Tax Payers I spend

the following:

The Poll Tax is \$2.50.

State and County Tax about 80 cents on \$100.

JEFF. M. STONE,

May 3, 1866—1m Tax-Collector.

For Sale!

A GOOD WAGON, in com-

plete running order, has a

tongue and shafts, and can be re-

arranged for one or two horses, from axles,

and is well ironed throughout, and a set

of two horse WAGON GEAR. For terms